CONGRESS AT WORK.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill Discussed in the Senate, Etc.

Mexican Pension Bill, as Amended by the Senate, Defeated on Motion to Suspend the Rules.

The New Bankruptcy Bill Defeated Under the Same Circumstances.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. Justin S. Morrill, the re-elected Senator from Vermont. Also the report of the Secretary of War relating to the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal, showing the interest of the State of Michigan therein.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Sherman, from the Society of Friends. praying that provision be made in the pending Spanish treaty for settlement by arbitration of any differences that may arise between Spain and the United States. Rs-

ferred. Bills introduced and referred

By Mr. Beck: To create a Revenue Commission. (It provides for the formation of a commission, to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, ex-odicic, five members of the House of Representatives, and three Senators, to examine and report to Congress on or before the second Monday of December, 1885, what changes or modifica-tions ought to be made in the existing tariff and internal revenue laws.)

Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to repeal the statute of limitations on allowance of pension arrears and to regulate proof in pen-

Mr. Voorhees also introduced a concurrent resolution, extending the thanks of Congress to Commander Schley, Lieutenant Emery and all the officers and men of the ships Alert, Bear, Thetis and Lockgarry for the caring and skill displayed by them in the rescue of the survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition. Referred.

Mr. Miller, of California, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of all treaties, except postal treaties, entered into by the United States, the ratification whereof has been exchanged, with such notes as are in his possession, indicating such treaties or

parts of treaties as have been changed or

The Int r-State Commerce bill was taken up.
Mr. Wilson addressed the Sanate. While no act of Congress, Mr. Wilson said, would remedy all the difficulties in the transportation business, a wise, just and conservative start could be made toward putting that business on a proper footing in its relations to the Government and people. The bill before the Senate was not, perhaps, perfect, but it was a beginning. We had already crossed the line at which the railroad companies had tensciously contended that the Government must stop. The railroad companies had not been content to manage their own affairs, but had intermeddled with almost every industry in the country. The practices of these companies, by which the abnormal growth of some localities was secured at the expense of others, should be made to cease. No person or locality should be discriminated against. It would not do to say natural law was the best guide in this and operation of every natural law that and operation of every natural law tha would interfere with their interests. Rates had been so adjusted as to compel the cen-tralization of freights in favored localities. Railroads were capitalized at monstrously exaggerated amounts, and the people are compelled to pay dividends on those

Mr. Sewell opposed the amendment to prohibit pooling, and the provision to prevent railroads charging more per mile for a short haul than a long one. The railroad charges in the United States were, he said, less than anywhere in the world.

A message was received from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of the Interior regarding the present relations of the Cheyenne and Aprapahoe Indians, and recommending that some provision for disarming these and other In-dians when action was found necessary for their advancement in civilized pursuits, the Indians to be compensated for the arms

After executive session the Senate ad-

The House.

John A. Swope, elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of W. A. Duncan, in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District,

A long preamble and resolution were presented and referred, asking the President for information respecting the appointment of Minister Kasson and General W. S. Sanford as delegates to the Congo conference at Berlin, and the reasens for their appointment. In conclusion, the President is asked to state whether the new State is to be monarchical or Republican, and to give an "epinion as to whether the appearance of delegates from the United States in such international conference would not estop this Government to deny the rightfulness of any future alliance the last circles. on the American continent a government of Mr. such form as to them might seem wise, when-ever occasion for such an interference might

Mr. Cox, of New York, introduced a bill creating the office of Assistant Chief Signal Officer, with the rank and pay of a Colonel

of infantry. The purpose is to provide a position for Lieutenant Greely.

Mr. English introduced a bill to provide for the issue of \$1, \$2 and \$5 silver certificates; also, to grant a copy of the rights of citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. Hopkins introduced a bill to provide for the erection of public buildings. It appropriates \$5,000,000 for the erection of public buildings.

propriates \$5,000,000 for the erection of pub-lic buildings in such cities as may be thought advisable by a commission consist-ing of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior, Postmaster General and Attorney

pores, the special tax on dealers in tobacco, and the tax on inquors distilled wholly from fruit mills. The motion was seconded 86 to 75. Mr. Hiscock said the bill would reduce the revenues of the Government nearly \$50,000,000, and he believed it to be a good thing to have the revenues decreased

Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri, said the purpose of the bill was to protect a certain peculiar set of industries which were already robbing people. It meant to protect the salt interest of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hiscock.) It meant to protect the sugar of Louisiana. This Congress would do nothing on the tariff question. It would at least avoid the stupendous blunder of passing this

Mr. Thompson contended the bill would cause the entire destruction of the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits, and would operate as a confiscation of 80,000,000 gallons of spirits now in the hands of dealers.

Mr. Blount opposed the bill. Mr. Willis said, as there was no probability of the bill becoming a law, he had less embarraysment in announcing his intention to vote against it. It contained many provisions which he cordially approved, but the propositions to decrease the revenue to such a large extent could not be properly considered in the thirty minutes allowed in

Mr. Mills regarded the measure as an ex-traordinary one to be brought forward at this time. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury showed the public debt was on the increase, and yet the House was proposing to give away the revenues. For what purpose? To perpetuate the debt as a basis on which the National banks could maintain their organization, and to perpetuate the system of high tariff protection. Messrs. Cabell and Tucker favored the

Mr. Hiscock contended the bill would relieve directly the laboring man, and Mr. Chase twitted the Democratic side for objecting to this bill after so many protesta-

tions of a desire for revenue reform. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, suggested it was hardly a proper system of revenue reform to leave the duty on cotton and take the tax off whisky. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost by yeas 78, nays 127.

Mr. Mills moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a public building at Waco, Tex. Agreed to.

Mr. Keifer moved to suspend the rules to take from the Speaker's table the Mexican Pension bill and concur infall the Senate amendments thereto,

Mr. Hammond demanded a second, and the House, by 98 to 68, seconded the motion. Mr. Hammond, in opposition to the motion, said the Mexican pension bill which passed the House he heartily approved. The Senate had engrafted upon it amendments to pension all the Federal soldiers of the late war. He did not know how much this would take from the Treasury, but it would entail upon the people an immense burden of taxation. He asked the gentleman from Ohio (Keifer) how many dollars this bill would take out of the Treasury?

Mr. Keifer-I am unable to give the gentieman an accurate statement. Mr. Hammond-Can you answer within a thousand million dollars?

Mr. Keifer-Oh, yes; it will not take many thousand millions at all.

Mr. Hammond-How many will it take? Mr Keifer-I am unable to give the gentleman a good approximate answer ar. Hammond—I state emphatically that no man who regards his reputation for hon-

esty will undertake even to guess. Mr. Townshend said that at the epening of the present session it had been his intention to call up, the Mexican Pension bill immedistely. But the rules of the house had pievented him from doing so. He had, however, determined to press it to a consideration as soon as the Inter-State Commerce bill was out of the way. He would vote for the pending motion, but if it were unsuccessful he would call up the Mexican Pension bill during this week. He was not afraid of de-pleting the Treasury by distributing a por-tion of the surplus among the soldiers of the country. The time was near at hand when the Government could economize by putting every man who had fought for the flag, no matter in what war, on the pension roll, and by abolishing the Pension Bureau, and the army of clerks now employed in exam-

ining pension claims.

Mr. Reed predicted, if the bill was not passed within the next sixty minutes, it would never be passed.

Mr. Bayne argued that now presented the last opportunity to pass the bill, and Cutcheon supported the bill as a matter of

justice to the Mexican veterans and soldiers of the late war.

Messrs. Keifer and J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, characterized as extravigant the estimates of the amount to be taken out of the Treasury by the bill, and maintained it would not require an appropriation of more than \$17,-000,000 annually to meet its provisions.

Mr. Herbert regarded the measure as unwise, extravagant and unjust—unjust both

to soldiers and taxpayers. Mr. Warner, of Ohio, held that the principle of the bill, if followed out, would re-

sult in the expenditure of not less than \$2,500,000,000. The principle of granting service pensions was dangerous. The motion to suspend the rules and con-

cur in the Senate amendments was lost; yeas 129, nays, 85. Not the necessary twothirds in the affirmative. Mr. Collins moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution making the Senate

bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and continuing the special order for Mr. Willis demanded a second, which was

ordered by 119 to 51. Mr. Potter hoped the House would consider and pass the bill.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, thought he represented the business men of Chicago in saying they all desired a good bankruptcy law, which would discourage dishonest and reck-

less trading.
Mr. Henderson, of Iows, thought the passage of the Lowell Bankruptcy bill would give an impetus to trade, and perhaps save the country from disaster. The bill met nearly all the objections that were made to he last bankrupicy law offensive to business

Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri, presented a petition from the business men of St. Louis in support of the bill. Similar petitions were presented from the business men of New York and Baltimore.

Mr. Hammond opposed the motion. Mr. Moulton said the petitions in favor of the bill bad been circulated by specially in-rerested parties, and he ventured the assertion that more than two thirds of the perworse than the law of 1867.

Mr. Willis en tered his protest against the new bankruptcy bill, Every gentleman in the House would be within forty days bethe House would be within forty days besieged with thousands of applications for
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for mechanical and manufacturing pur- these 5,000 officials would have hardly begun their infamous before a cry would come from all quarters of the country demanding of the American Congress a prompt repeal of the law. The law would be an open door to fraud; it would be a temptation to wild speculation, which was a ruin to the country. Let Congress pass this bill, and it would invite again a perfect saturnalia speculation; it would open the door to embezzling cashiers and say to them, go in with your infamy and this benignant law would meet you with a hearty welcome.

Mr. Collins said if the opponents of the bill were fair-minded enough to give it a braring, he would undertake to give them convincing reasons why it should become a law. He did not know where the gentleman from Kentucky got his 5,000 officeholders; not more than 300 would be created by the bill. He held in his hand a copy of the Pall Mall Gazette, containing an article which showed the admirable working of the present bankruptcy law in England, which was based on the principles of this very Lowell bill. The gentleman from Illinois (Moulton) had said the bill was asked for by interested parties. Yes. by parties interested in the honest settlement of debts. He (Collins) and those he represented were interested in that.

The motion to suspend the rules and fix a day for the consideration of the Bankrustcy bill was lost—yeas 135, nays 75, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Fol-

lowing is the vote in detail: Yeas-Adams of New York, Adams of Illinois, Atkinson, Blaney, Barksdale, Barr, Beach, Bel-mont, Bisbee, Blackburn, Bianchard, Boyle, Breckinridge, Broadhead, Brown of Pennsylvania, Budd, Cassidy, Chase, Clardy, Collins, Cook, Cox of New York, Cox of North Carolina, Culbertson of Kentucky, Callen, Cutcheon, Davidson, Davis of Ellinois, Davis of Massachusetts, Dingley, Do'sheimer, Eaton, Ellis, Evans, Everhact, Ferrell, Fielder, Findlay, Faron, Geddes, George, Glascock, Green, Greenleaf, Hanback, Hardy, Harmer, Hart, Haynes, Henderson of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa, Hepburg, Herbert, Hewitt of New York, Hill, Hiscock, Hitt, Hoblizell, Holmes, Hopkins. Hunt, Hurd, James, Jeffords, Jones of Wisconsin, Keifer, Ketcham, King, Lacey, Lewis, Long, Lore, Lovering, Lyman, McComas, McCormick, Maybury, Mitchell, Money, Morse, Murphy, Murray, Nelson, Oates, O'Farrell, O'Hara, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Missouri, Palge, Perkins, Peters, Pettibone, Post, Potter, Price, Ranneys, Reagan, Reed, Robertson of Kentucky, Robinson of New York, Rogers of New York, Rosecrans, Ryan, Seney, Seymour, Slocum, Smalls, Spriggs, Stevens, Stone, Storm, Strait, Struble, Sumner of California, E. B. Taylor of Ohio, J. D. Taylor of Ohio, Thomas, Thompson, Throckmorton, Valentine, Van Eaton, Wadsworth, Wait, Wakefield, Wallace, Washburn, Weaver, White oi Minnesota, Whiting, Wilkins, Wilson of Iowa, G. D. Wise of Virginia, Woodward and

Nays-Alexander, Anderson, Barber, Bayne, sland, Blount, Bratton, Krewer o Buchanan, Buckner, Barnes, Cabell, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Candler, Carlton, Clements, Cobb, Cosgrove, Crisp, Davis of Missouri, Debrell, Eld-ridge, English, Ermantrout, Fourney, Funston, Fyan, Halsell, Hammond, Hardeman, Hemphill, Henley, Helman, Jones of Texas, Lamb, Lanham, Letevre, Matson, Miller of Texas, Moulton, Mutch-ler, Neece, Nicholls, Payson, Pierce, Peelle Pryor; Landall, Reese, Riges, Rogers of Arkansas, Rowell, Shiverly, Singleton, Skinner of North Carolina, Smith of Pennsylvania, Stewart of Texas, Stockslager, Swope, Taylor of Tennesses, Tilman, Tewnshend, Tulley, Turner of Georgia, S. I. Turner of Kentucky, Warner of Ohio, Warner of Tennessee, Weilburn, Williams, Willis, Winans of Michigan, Winans of Winconsin, Wolford, Yaple and York-75.

Mr. King introduced a bill appropriating \$7,000,000 for the improvement of the Mis sissippi River, is accordance with the plans and estimates of the Mississippi River Commission. Referred.

Adjourned.

Gang of Horse Thieves Arrested.

VERNON, Ind., Jan. 5 -Some two or three weeks ago Samuel Engle, living near Butterville, lost a fine horse which was supposed to be stolen. Thomas Hamilton, of near that place, was arrested and had a prelimitary hearing before a Justice and was bound over to await the action of court. Hamilton after being in jail some time became insane, and implicated others, among whom was Perry Smith. Moses S. Terris, of North Vernon, went to Indianapolis on last Thursday and found Smith here and arrested him and brought him to Vernon and had him jailed. Smith, after being interrogated considerably, gave the whole gang away. An affidavit and information was drawn up by Prosecu-tor Dixon, and the Court ordered bench warrants issued. The Sheriff went to Indi-anapolis on Saturday morning, and by the aid of Sheriff Carter, succeeded in arresting four more of the gang, viz: John Hicks, Jesse Sampson, John W. Roe and Henry Schrader, all former residents of this county, and still there is more to follow. Some of the officers at Indianapolis are after them hot. Smith says there is a regular band of them that have been working the country for some time, driving off cows in daylight about Indianapolis and selling them and avoiding the law by perjury; knocking men down and robbing them, etc. They are evidently a tough gang and the officers deserve great credit in ferreting them out. Schrader and Smith have served several terms in the State's Prison. They will have to lie in jail until March to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Forger Commits Suicide. Special to the Sentinel. SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 5 .- It has just come to light that J. S. Michaels, residing at Hardenburg, eight miles east of this city, has committed several forgeries in drawing spurious notes on several prominent business men of this city and selling them to innocent parties and getting the cash. Yesterday the necessary papers for his arrest were placed in the hands of Joseph W. Swift, special constable, who procured the O. and M switch engine and steamed for Hardenburg. When the engine whistled for the village Michaels was attending religious services at one of the churches, and upon hearing the sound of the whistle Michaels said: "There comes that engine after me from Seymour." He then delivered a prayer as long as the moral law, and then left the church and ran over a mile in a southern direction, and entered a dense thicket with the officer close behind him. The officer or being able to capture him, went back to town, and, procuring help, hastened back and seurrounded the thicket. Michaels, seeing there was no chance for his escape, drew a revolver from his pocket and put a bul'et through his heart, dying almost instantly. His remains were taken to his residence. Deceased had been a prominent temperance worker; was about thirty-six vests old, and leaves a family. The affair has produced intense excitement. He knew that had be lived be was good for a term in sons whose names were signed to them had that had be lived be was good for a term in never read the bill. This bill was infinitely the State Prison, as the evidence against him would have been positive.

Death by His Own Hand.

Special to the Sentines.

were after him. It is thought that this was the cause of the rash act. The Coroner's verdict is: "That the said Jacob S. Michael come to his death by a pistol shot fired by his own hand,"

Bust ess Bevising.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5 .- The iron trade is beginning to show signs of reviving. Shoenberger's old mill and nail factory started up to-day, after a suspension of several weeks The finishing and puddling departments of Zug & Co. also resumed, and the bar mill will start up Wednesday. At the Keystone Bridge Company's works, there was a resumption in all departments, at a slight reduction in the wages of all the employes except those governed by the Amalgamated scale. By these resumptions, about 1,500 men are given employment

Westinghouse Machine Works, Pittsburg Locomotive Works, and Oliver Bros. & Phillips' s'de mill are again in operation, after an idleness of several weeks. Other mills will resume in a few days.

Canton. O., Jan. 5 .- The mower and reaper works of C. Aultman & Co., which have been idle for four months are resuming work in all departments. A reduction of 10 per cent. has been accepted by all employes. The concern employs about 1 000 men.

Looks Suspicious.

Special to the Sentinel. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Dec. 5 .- A farmer named Gil Townsend, whose farm was burned some two months ago and mentioned the Sentinel, secured the insurance mo 1 v, about \$1,000, sold his farm for \$12,pocketed the proceeds and fled the country, leaving creditors to the amount of about \$3,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary; coal oil was freely used, and now that Townsend has left so unceremonionsly and discreditably, expressions are indu ged in that are not very creditable to

Financial Failure.

Special to the Sentinel.

Washington, Ind., Jan. 5 .- Joseph Naylor, of this city, who erstwhile has been one of the most prosperous merchants of this place, made an assignment of all his effects day before yesterday to Henry Walters for the benefit of his creditors. From present estimates his liabilities amount to about \$1,700, and his assets to about \$2,500. None of his creditors, it is thought will lose anything. Mr. Naylor has been engaged in business here since 1878, and it is with regret that the report of his failure is heard.

Collision of Ocean Steamers. NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 5 .- The steamer Acconack, of the Old Dominion Line, collided with the steamer Luary, of the same line, off Raney Island, in a dense fog. The Acconack sank, but no lives were lost.

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The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The distress of the body is equaled or surpassed by the confusion and tortures of the mind, thus making its victims suffer double affliction. The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thou-ands to be thankful for this great medicine. It d spels the causes of dyspepsia and tones up the digestive organs. Try Hood's Sarsapa-

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and Rheumatism are incurable. Think that a cure is im-T possible just because the physicians have been unable to accomplish it.

Nor think that because ATHLOPHOROS has not been known ever since the foundation of the world, it will not cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Neglect the testimony of

T the hundreds of sufferers who have tried ATHLOPHOROS and are now sound and hearty. Nor think that because you have tried fifty other things that failed, that ATHLOPHO-ROS is like them.

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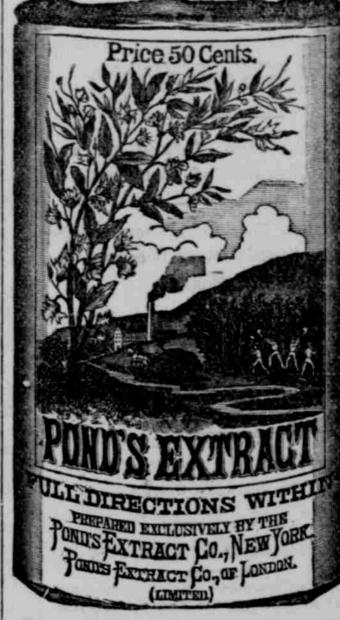
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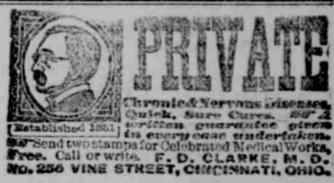
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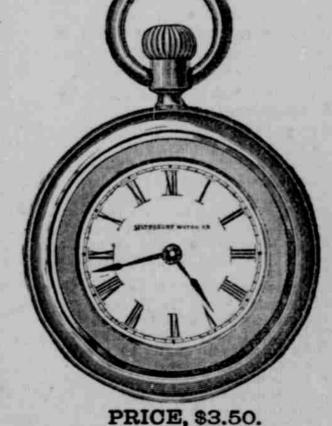
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